

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, March 13. 1731.

NUMB. 606.

On CORRUPTION; the Causes and Remedies of CORRUPTION.



R.E.A.T has been the Complaint, in all Ages, against Corruption; but the greatest Complainers have been the first and greatest Corruptors: For Men, form'd by infinite Wisdom and Goodness, are generally good till they are taught to be bad; and would have continued so, had it not been the Interest of their Governors and Leaders to conceal from them the true Principles of Wisdom and Virtue; and to fill their Minds with false Notions of Good and Ill, and false Notions of Life and Pleasure. They have corrupted them, to serve the Ends of their several Tyrannies; and then made that very Corruption a Reason for continuing those Tyrannies.

That Men are corrupt, or rather that there are corrupt Men, is a melancholly Truth, too plain to be doubted of; but that this Age or this Kingdom is more corrupt, than other Ages, or than this Kingdom was heretofore, is so far from being true, that we are less corrupt, because more free. Liberty gives us greater Opportunities to examine what is right and wrong in Life; and so to form a more regular Conduct, and become wiser and better Men; for in proportion as we come to see the Constitution and Relation of Things, and the Reason of Action resulting from them, we shall be more or less good, and more or less happy. But whatever Corruption there is in the World, 'tis our highest Duty to do all we can to root it out. This has been the Design of all good Institutions, whether Divine or Human, the Design of all true Religion, Morality and Philosophy, and the Design too of all wise and good Legislators.

But all the Laws, which the best and greatest Men can frame, will not be able to effect this desirable End. Laws can only reach external Actions, or those Actions which can be discovered. If indeed a Law can be found to make the Discovery of Corruption more easy, every Good Man would come into it: The most probable way has been thought to be this, to oblige Men to declare upon Oath, that they are corrupt, or not corrupt; to appeal to Heaven for the Truth of what they say; to place eternal Punishments in another World before their Eyes, and lay 'em under strong Penalties in this World, if ever they are discovered to speak what is false. This looks terrible; but, upon Examination 'twill be found not so terrible as it looks: for when Men are distract'd in Life, and have thro' false Education and long Custom parted with their natural Principles, they will look out for Salvo's to their Consciences. An Oath, no doubt, will oblige some Men to declare what they would not otherwise declare, tho' a wise and honest Man is under no additional Obligation by it: But the Men we suppose guilty of Corruption, who through Ambition and Luxury are press'd with Difficulties, will find out some Distinctions to serve their present Occasions, and keep their Minds easy. So that an Oath relating to a Man's self, a purgative Oath against Mens strongest Passions and greatest Interests, is so far from making the World less corrupt, that in general it has made it more corrupt, by putting Men upon Distinctions to evade the Force of Truth; by which means the Fear of Deity and invisible Punishments (which is our last Resort in the Decision of Property and Life itself) is very much weakened, and rendered less efficacious.

The Original and true Design of Oaths was, that we might be more certain of Evidence relating to others; it was to make the Witnesses of Facts relating to the Properties and Lives of our Fellow-Subjects more careful of what they said, as speaking in the Presence, and calling upon the Name of that Omnipotent Being, who holds eternal Life and Death in his Hands to reward or punish, as they speak Truth or Falshood. But when we come to make a Test of these Oaths in Cafes, where, if a Man speaks Truth, 'twill be (Price Two-pence.)

against his own greatest Interest, or, which is the same thing, what he thinks so, we shall find, and we have found, that the awful Sense of an Oath will be abated; and the Efficacy of an Oath in relation to others, will be less; and so we may by degrees lose our last and greatest Resort, in Decision of what is of the greatest Importance to us. It would therefore, I think, have been for the Good of Mankind, if there never had been an Oath imposed, relating solely to a Man's Self and his own Interest; for Virtue like Courage, when close press'd, will be apt to give way: Men should not be try'd with what will do little Good, and at the same time naturally tends to do a great deal of Mischief; an honest Man will not be corrupted; and Men who will be corrupted, will find out Ways to reconcile their Wickedness, and their Consciences, and so become more wicked by what was designed to make them better. All we can do for our Safety, is to trust Men with no more Power than is necessary for our Preservation; to watch 'em well when they are in Power; to use all Ways to discover when they do ill, and then put the Laws in Execution against them: for there is no relying upon their own Declarations concerning themselves, in Cases where their Interests lie strongly against their Declarations.

We should therefore, instead of resting upon Oaths and Protestations, lay the Axe to the Root of the Tree, and destroy Corruption by removing the Causes of Corruption.

The Causes of Corruption are false Teaching and false Philosophy, or wrong Notions of Life and Pleasure. 'Tis no wonder Men are wicked, when they can, so many Ways, and without any Self-denial, commute for their Sins; or when they embrace Opinions from some fashionable Books of Morality, that we are by Nature wicked, and can't help continuing so; that we are irresistably driven by our Passions to every Act of our Lives; and that these neither is, nor can be any Virtue in the World. 'Tis no wonder that Men act dishonestly, when they place their chief Good in gratifying every Passion just as it rises, without regard to Consequences; and so commence Men of pleasure, as they call themselves, at the Expence of all the real Pleasures of Life.

But if they were constantly and generally educated in Principles of Wisdom and Virtue, and had right Notions infused into their Minds relating to humans Life and Pleasure; we should soon find another Race of Men. Were they constantly taught (by Men who exemplified their Doctrine in their Actions) in Families, in Places of publick Worship, in private Schools and Universities, the Reason of humans Actions; instead of pious Sounds, and Words without Meaning, or, which is worse, a very bad Meaning: Were they taught that Religion was only the Enforcement of Virtue, and that the greatest Happiness of Men in this Life consisted in the Practice of it; were they shewn, from the Constitution and Relation of Things, what Virtue was; and then led by the Hand to see, that Virtue and Pleasure were inseparably connected; or, rather, were the same thing; and, that 'twas as impossible to be happy without that Celestial Guide, as to see without Eyes; then, shoud we see Corruption fly before us: And, if we added to this the absolute Necessity of TEMPERANCE, in order to preserve HONESTY, we should be more strongly guarded against Corruption, than by all the Laws in the World, and by all the Oaths which ever were or can be invented.

Temperance is the Nursing Mother of all the Virtues: By Temperance, we live within our Constitutions, Fortunes and Circumstances; and so preserve our Health, which is the natural Capacity of Enjoyment, and our Fortunes, which are the Means of Enjoyment; and being above Want, are also above Dishonesty, and stand firm against every base Temptation. While a Man is resolved to live within his Fortunes, nothing can corrupt him, for there's nothing to work upon: but, when once, thro' Luxury, and a ridiculous Vanity of imitating those whose Fortunes are above us, we become distract'd in Life, and want Money to

gratify those Appetites, and make those Appearances which Custom has rendered necessary, then farewell Virtue; Honesty is then shipwreck'd: for, having lost the Power over our selves, we are in the Power of every Man, who will be at the Price to purchase us; and become gradually as much Bankrupts in Morality, in Love of Country, and publick Life, as we are in private Life and Fortunes. So that we should guard against Intemperance and Luxury, as we would guard against Destruction to ourselves, to our Families, and to the Kingdom. This one Resolution, constantly put in Practice, of living within our present Fortunes, (which don't hinder further Pursuits) would root Corruption out of the World, as 'twould take away all the Causes of Corruption. Nor will all other ways signify any thing without this; for when Men find themselves and Families surrounded with Difficulties, thro' wrong Pursuits and false Pleasures, what will they not do to extricate themselves? The way therefore to keep ourselves from being corrupted by others, is not to corrupt ourselves: The only way to preserve our Integrity, and be just to the Community in which we live, is first of all to be just to ourselves, by living within the Rules of Reason, and gratifying our present Appetites and Passions in such a manner as is consonant with our greatest Good thro' the whole Course of our Lives.

I ought not to conclude this Discourse, without taking Notice of an Appeal Mr. D'ANVERS has made to me, concerning the Truth of his Remarks upon a Passage in a Pamphlet, call'd, Observations on the present State of Affairs; in which, it seems, the Author has said, That we are in a declining State, and must expect the same Fate which all Governments have met with; that we are corrupted and deprav'd, and we cannot hope to disperse the impending Storm; we can only propose to avert it for a Time; and our only way to do this, is to maintain a Standing Force.

But Mr. D'ANVERS says, he cannot agree with this Author, that we are so corrupt; nor I neither. Here we are entirely one: for I think this Doctrine all false; a Scandal to the People of England, and a Scandal to the Government of England. If this Doctrine was true, there would be reason, indeed, to plead the Cause of the British Constitution, to contend for Liberty, and to renew the Spirit of Liberty. I would heartily join my Abilities, to help a falling Constitution; and exert my utmost Endeavours to avert the impending Storm. But the very Reverse of what this Observator says, is true; for the People of England are a sober, and honest, a wise, and a brave People; Knowledge has spread it self amongst them; they understand their Rights, both Religious and Civil; they are jealous of the least Encroachments upon their Liberties; they have 'em warmly at Heart; and will contend for them too, if ever they are invaded, so gloriously, as to make the Invaders repent the Attempt.

This is true of the People; and 'tis as true of the Government, that it makes no Attempts upon the Liberties of the People. The Constitution was never in a more vigorous State of Health; nor, the Laws more inviolably or sacredly observed: Notwithstanding which, an Army we must have; (how great I will not determine) but the Necessity of it is not founded in the Corruption and Leavity of the People, nor in the declining State of the Government; but in the natural Condition of human Affairs, and the present Circumstances of the World, as we have fully shewn in our late Discourse upon Armies.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Catal, Feb. 25.

Cardinal Ferreri, who at present lodges in our Bishop's Palace, was visited some Days ago by two Ladies, with a Retinue of six Gentlemen. One of those Ladies was in a Cardinal's Habit, and the other in a Bishop's. Their pretended Gentlemen appeared like Priests. This coming to the Bishop's Ear, he excommunicated them

them all; and refused to absolve them, even though the Cardinal himself requested it: On the contrary, he sent an Account of it to the Court of Turin; which thereupon ordered the six Gentlemen to go into Banishment, in six different Places of Piedmont, and the Ladies who had acted such an indecent Part to continue under Arrest in their own Houses.

Extract of a Private Letter from Paris.

We no longer doubt of an Accommodation between the Emperor, England and Holland, since our Minister at a certain Foreign Court has sent the Cardinal an Abstract of the Convention, and afterwards a Draught of the Treaty which is negotiating between those three Powers.

It is given out at Court, that there are Secret Letters from Vienna, which advise, that in a Cabinet Council holden in the Emperor's Presence, it had been debat'd, *Whether it was for the Interest of the House of Austria that a Prince of the House of Bourbon should have a Footing in Italy?* And that a certain Minister argued, that the Possession of the Duchies of Tuscany and Parma by the Infante Don Carlos could not but be very prejudicial hereafter to his Imperial Majesty and the two Maritime Powers; especially since it was well known the Spaniards had a View to raise a considerable Navy the ein time, and to engross the Trade to the Levant, &c.

Hanover, March 13. We are told that the Plan of Accommodation between the Emperor and Spain, about which Couriers are now continually passing to and fro, contains among other things, 1. That the Infante Don Carlos shall have the Archduchess, Second Daughter of his Imperial Majesty, in Marriage, and in Dowry with her the Duchies of Milan and Mantua, Lombardy, Cremona, and their Dependencies; but with this Proviso, that the said Prince shall not have the Possession of all those Countries till after the Emperor's Death. 2. That a considerable Detachment of Spanish Guards shall be permitted to attend the Infante into Italy. 3. That his Catholick Majesty solemnly engages to pay the Emperor all the Arrears of Subsidies still remaining due, and to maintain the Treaty made between their Imperial and Catholick Majesties. It is not doubted but the other Articles of this Treaty will be published very soon.

Cadiz, Feb. 27. On the 22d an Advice Boat arrived here in 85 Days from Carthagena, and 56 from the Havanna. She left the Galloons at Carthagena; above one third of their Crews had died of the Black Vomit, a Distemper which we were lately affl'd with here: The Treasure for purchasing their Cargo at the Fair of Porto Bello was not expected at Panama from Lima before the End of this Month; 'twas believed it would amount to 25,000,000 of Pieces of Eight. The two Assagoges or Quicksilver Ships from this Port, were arrived at La Vera Cruz; they had lost their Masts on the Coast of Cuba, in a violent Storm, when it is believed the Petache, a small Pink which attended them, perished. On the 24th arrived the Register Ship N. S. del Carmen San Francisco y las Animas, Don Antonio de Chaves, from the Carreras, with 7500 Fanegas of Cacao, of which Commodity a much greater Quantity is soon expected in a Ship of the Biscay Company's. In the late bad Weather, within 20 Leagues of this Place, 2c Sail have been lost, among them the Adventure of Hull, Capt Haworth, with Corn from Amsterdam for this Place.

Winchester, March 6. On Thursday last came on the Trial of Sir Simon Clarke Bart. and Lieutenant Robert Arnott, who were both found guilty of the Facts wherewith they were charged; a very numerous Concource of Gentry and Persons of Distinction, of both Sexes, were present: Sir Simon made a most pathetick and moving Speech, which had so great an Effect on the Audience, that there was scarcely one dry Eye in the whole Court. The High Sheriff of the County, Lord Harry Pawlet, the Foreman, with the rest of the Grand Jury, taking into their Consideration the Antiquity, Worth and Dignity of Sir Simon's Ancestors, the Services they have done their King and Country, together with the Youth and melancholy Circumstances of those unhappy Gentlemen, have been pleased to make a hearty Address to his Majesty on their Behalf; and also to address the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinton to make as favourable a Report to his Majesty

as their deplorable Case will bear. It is therefore to be hoped his Majesty, out of his great Goodness, will be graciously pleased to extend his Royal Compassion to those poor unfortunate Gentlemen, who are universally lamented.

L O N D O N .

The City of Lincoln have put up at their own Charges in their Guildhall, the Pictures of their present Majesties; his late Majesty and his Royal Highness are also put up in the same Place, presented by Mr. Pownall, a Gentleman of that City.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Blaire, Esq; to be one of the Clerks Extraordinary to the most Honourable Privy Council: And also,

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Henry Fane, Esq; to be one of the Clerks Extraordinary of the said Council; and on Wednesday they were both Sworn in to their Office at a General Council held at St. James's on Extraordinary Affairs.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is so well recover'd, that on Thursday he attended the Service of the House.

A Pardon is gone down to Winchester for Sir Simon Clarke, Bart. and Lieut. Richard Arnott, who were convicted at the Assizes there for a Robbery on the Highway.

The young Windsor Highwayman, apprehended and taken on Saturday last upon Suspicion of robbing a Coach the same Morning, being examined before a Justice of the Peace, and the Charge against him being insufficient, he was only committed as a disorderly Person to Clerk enwell Bridewell.

Charlesworth and Cox, the two Solicitors convicted of Forgery, and sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, the last Day of the Term, to stand in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange, on Monday underwent that part of their Sentence. Cox, before he was put into the Pillory, address'd himself to the Populace, who were very numerous, and told them, that he was drawn in by Charleworth: Six or seven Fellows got upon the Pillory to prote&t Cox from any Injury, and int'rely screen'd him; encouraging at the same time the pelting the other, which the Mob did in a furious manner: This occasion'd Charlesworth to take his Head out of the Pillory, and strike one of them; in the Scuffle with whom, he was beat off the Pillory; but being lifted up and put in again, one who was prodding Cox, press'd the Pillory upon his Neck, and confined him while he was assulted more violently than before; which not being able to endure, he a second time forc'd his Head out; but the Persons on the Pillory got him in again, and nail'd the Pillory tight upon him. Soon after he was thus fix'd, the Mob rent his Clothes, and tore down his Breeches, and the hind Flap off his Shirt; after which he was not only pelted with Dirt, Turnips, and Potatoes, but beaten with Sticks and a Carpenter's Whip; all this while his Companion was surrounded by the Fellows above, with whom, while on the Pillory, he drank Wine. After they had stood 36 Minutes, Cox was taken out; as was Charlesworth soon after, almost dead. N. B. There was no Paper affixed to the Pillory (as hath been usual) to denote the Persons and their Crimes.

Charlesworth is to pay a Fine of 50 l. suffer one Year's Imprisonment, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for 3 Years. Cox is to suffer one Year's Imprisonment, to pay a Fine of 5 Marks, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for 2 Years.

On Tuesday last Edward Walpole, Esq; was introduced to their Majesties, by whom he was most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss their Hands. And the same Day he took his Place at the Treasury, as Secretary to that Honourable Board.

On Wednesday the Reward of 300 l. was paid to the several Persons concerned in apprehending and convicting the three Street Robbers that were executed on Monday last.

On Thursday the Marquis of Blandford (having before signified his Pleasure that he would accept of it) was confirmed a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

As were, at the same time, the following Gentlemen, viz. Dr. Beaufort, Mr. Deputy Vincent, Mr. John Vanham, and Joseph Roberts, Esq;

On Saturday last a Carter passing through a Gateway with a Load of Corn, at the upper end of Stratton-Grounds, Westminster, was unfortunately caught betwixt the Cart-Wheel and the Wall, and so crush'd that he died upon the Spot.

On Monday Morning the five following Malefactors, were executed at Tyburn, viz. William Mayne, lately a Clerk of the Bark, for erasing the Indorsement of a Bank Note; John Chaple, for the Murder of Mary Martin in Hoxton Fields; George Wheat, alias White, alias Whych, John Andrews, and William Williams, for four several Robberies on the Highway in Chelsea Fields.

Alexander Russel, for a Street Robbery, has received his Majesty's most gracious Reprieve.

Charles Rey, who received Sentence of Death, but upon his submitting to have an Experiment try'd upon his Ear by an eminent Surgeon, for the better finding out the Cause and Cure of Deafness, was afterwards order'd for Transportation, is continued in Goal, his Transportation being stopt.

On Thursday several Officers belonging to the Excise, went to Newgate, and seized a Quantity of Mould Candles and Tallow, belonging to the noted Roger Johnson, as uncustom'd Goods, the Duty not being paid for the same.

At the Assizes at Reading, the two following Malefactors were capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Marsh for robbing the Bristol Mail; and John Shorter, for Murder, who has since had a Reprieve for a Month.

At the Assizes at Oxford, two were capitally convicted for Horsestealing.

At the Assizes at Henford, Jeremiah Hitch, a Joiner at St. Albans, was tried and convicted of writing a threatening Letter to Godman Jenkins, Esq; of Harpenden in that County, directing him to leave 30 Guineas in the High Road before his Gate. The chief Evidence against him was a Bricklayer's Labourer, who threw the Letter over the Wall, and was taken searching for the Money. Hitch was then seen with him, and escaped, but was taken the next Day.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

Here having been a Paragraph published in the *Whitehall Evening Post* of Thursday the 4th Instant, That the Mach'ne invented by me for curing Smoaking Chimneys was ineffectual to that Purpose; and that it had particularly fail'd at Mr. Duncome's in *Grosvenor-square*: This is so far from being true, that tho' I was sent for to Mr. Duncome's, yet I have not set up any one in his House. And those Persons of Honour, where they are, can testify as to their certain effecting what they are proposed for; among which are, his Grace the Duke of Chandos, the Earl of Burlington, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Pembroke, Duke of Roxburgh, Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Montmouch, Countess of Herald, Countess of Grandville, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Col. Selwin, Sir William Willes, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Scawen, Col. Armstrong, Mr. Anandale, Surveyor General, Mr. Delafay; at the Office of Ordnance, and many other Places.

The Person who invented this groundless Reflection, therefore, ought rather to consider, how uncertain and expensive all the common Methods have hitherto been; as their putting up and pulling down continually, sufficiently proves: And that, indeed, 'tis scarce possible it should be otherwise, as few or none of them understand the Causes from whence the Smoaking proceeds.

This Invention so infallibly prevents the Smoaking of the Chimney in which it is rightly fixt, that let the Form or Situation of the Chimney be what, or where it will; nay, were the Wind to blow directly down it, the Room will be no way affected with Smoak, or the least offensive Smell: The Fire is blown up immediately, and gently spreads an agreeable Warmth to every Part of the Room.

These Machines may be made of any Size; so that some of them will be of excellent Use in large Halls, Hospitals, Schools, and Green-Houses; likewise in Publick Offices, and in all such large Places where People may have occasion to sit several Hours with little or no Motion, in wet cold Weather.

They are made only by me, to whom his Majesty has been pleased to grant his Letters Patent for that Purpose, in Great Queen street, near Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

ROBERT PHILLIPS.

We are assured from Berlin, that the Vice-President de Reichenbach may be expected here very soon, with a particular Commission to our Court.
Ecclesiastical Promotion. His Majesty has been pleased to present Richard Bundy, A. M. and one of his Chaplains in Ordinary, to the Rectory of East Barnet in the County of Hertford, and Diocese of London.

Death. Saturday died at his Seat in Nottinghamshire, Sir George Clifton, Bart. a Roman Catholic—Last Week died George Cooke, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ulster's Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty; he was also in the Commission of the Peace for several Counties.—Tuesday died Thomas Twissdale, Esq;—Thursday died the Lord William Manners, youngest Son to his Grace the Duke of Rutland—Henry Creswick, of Inward Morton in Gloucestershire, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Major in the Train'd Bands, a Gentleman of good Repute, died there about 10 Days since.

Prices of Goods as Bear Key.

per Quarter.	
Wheat	23 to 28
Rye	13 to 14
Barley	11 to 14
Oats	7 to 14 6
Horse Beans	13 to 20
Grains	25 to 26 s. Chaldron.
Hops	1729—20 to 40 s. per Hundred.
Hops	1730—40 to 80 s. per Hundred.
Rape Seed	1 l. to 12 l. per Last.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 102 5 Sths. South Sea Annuity 108 3 Sths. Bank 147 for the Bank Circulation 6 l. 5 s. Premium Million Bank 109 India 196 3 4ths Books shut. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 1 half. Royal Exchange Assurance 97 1 half. London Assurance 12 5 Sths York Buildings 25 3 qrs. African 52. English Copper 5 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 16 s. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 11 s. India Bonds 5 l. 9 s.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE,
of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.
Several Persons want to buy ANNUITIES for Life, some during the Buyer's Life, others during the Seller's Life, or the Joint Lives of both Buyer and Seller, and to determine on the Death of either of them.

A Person wants to buy the REVERSION of some considerable Estate, and at this time is willing to give a good Price for the same.

A Gentleman wants to buy a PLACE or OFFICE during Life, from 300 to 600 l. a Year, or there abouts, in which a Deputy may act.

Several ADVOWSONS and Presentations of Rectories and Vicarages are now to be sold. And some of different Value and Circumstances are wanted.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate held by Lease for Lives.—An Estate of about 200 or 300 l. a Year, in Hertfordshire.—

A Farm of 100 l. a Year, or thereabouts.—A Farm of about 50 or 60 l. a Year in Middlesex.—Some Ground Rents in or about London.—And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

A large Estate in Middlesex.—A Fine House fit for a great Family in Grosvenor Square.—Several Household Houses in London.—A Parcel of Pasture Land near London of about 800 l. Value.—And several Persons want to Sell and some to Lett other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. He answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisements if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not successful. He gives Attendance as undermentioned,

Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the TEMPLE, at 12 Tuesdays, Tom's Coffeehouse by the EXCHANGE o'Clock Thursdays, Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL and on sending for he will go to Persons near

By THEIR MAJESTIES Command.

For the BENEFIT of Mrs. PATER.
By HIS MAJESTY'S Company of Comedians,
AT the THEATRE-ROYAL in Drury-Lane, on Thursday next, being the 18th Day of this instant March, will be presented,

A COMEDY, call'd

The LADY'S LAST STAKE:

OR,

The WIFE'S RESENTMENT
With Entertainments of DANCING, particularly by Mrs. BOOTH.

Pit and Front-Boxes to be laid together, and none to be admitted without printed TICKET, which will be deliver'd at the Widow Cook's Box-keeper, and at the Play-houſe, at 5 s. each.

First Gallery 2 s. Upper Gallery 1 s.

N. B. Servants will be admitted to keep Places on the Stage. To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

*This Day is published, the Second Edition, of
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which being punctually observed and follow'd will
infallibly keep Families free from Diseases, and pro-
duce them a Long Life.*

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remedy the Diseases incident to them, without the
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or Roads. To which is added,

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concerning his Health, and Medicines prescrib'd for
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of Mr. LOCKE's manner, with an Appendix, in
which is shewn that St. PAUL could neither be an
Enthusiast nor an Impostor, and consequently the
Christian Religion must be (as he hath represented
it) Heavenly and Divine.*

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Published at the Desire of the Congregation and the
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erelles, whether from Venereal Embraces, Self-pollution,
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Wherein are plainly shew'd the exact Degrees of
Disease, with their Signs, Symptoms, Prognosticks,
and fatal Periods, when negleced or unskillfully managed,
and how their absolute Cure, without Violence or Injury
is compleated. With some Remarks on that prophanous Way
of Vacays, with Macaines, &c. and a plain Discovery
of the Danger (that little expected) which attend that
vile Practice. Also many other useful Discoveries relat-
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To which is annex'd,

A vindication of the Practice of Spleining, &c. The
whole first, as well for the Advantage of Patients, as
young Practitioners.

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at the Bell and Lamp in Bow Church-yard, Chapside; &
also by G. Sarah in Cornhill; W. Meats without Temple-bars; C. King in Wellminster Hall; and E. Midwinter
in St. Paul's Church-yard; As also by Mr. Robert
Nichols in Worcester; R. Room and S. Farley in Bristol,
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REED, dwelling with Mr. Hyde, Merchant, in
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the Joint Worm, for Relief of which I sent to**

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Lane, the first Great Gates on the Left-hand from
Cannon street.**

And by taking a few of his Medicines voided a Worm
more than three Yards long and very broad, with 400
Hundred joints, and 20 or 30 small ones: This Worm
I have at my Master's House, and will be ready to sa-
tisfy any curious Person of the Truth of this, and a fine
it may be printed that others might know where to find
Relief, as I have done. Witness my Hand.

APRIL 23, 1730. THOMAS REED.

N. B. The said Mr. Moore cures the Drophy, if curable,
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Oyl of Vitriol, Spirit of Vitriol, Aquæ Ponit double and
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M. A. late Rector of Kirkby in Nottinghamshire,
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Homo se non facit, Deus non facit.

August. Hom. 40.

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with a Convulsive Cholick, and a Loss sensus: at
the first coming out of her Bed, she was usually troubled
with Fainting-Fits, and in them Fuss would frequently
between Whiles be delirious, all her Limbs in the
Turns would be convulsd, and sometimes to a very great
Degree: So that once her Neck was so contracted with her
Convulsions, that her Chin was turn'd on her Shoulders;
and if one preſer, who saw her in this Agony, had
it being frightened leav'd her, and brought her
out of that Fit, it was believed the mull have been
strangled: At other Times her Lower Jaw would fall as
a dead Corpse, and the whole nervous System wold be
very much affilid and disorder'd. In these mis-
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**Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary,
At the Pele and Mortar in Lawrence Pountney's
Lane, the first Great Gates on the Left-hand from
Cannon street;**

for his Advice; and he, by Means of a few of his
Medicines, in a short Time has effectually cured her. And
any Person troubl'd with Fits, or any Weakness of the
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himself, from whom and the Family they will receive
ample Satisfaction.

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